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T. W. Wood & Sons'

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea.
(Exact Size.)

LIST OF STERLING NOVELTIES FOR 1893.

We send you this list, which embraces varieties of seeds which are destined to be in permanent demand when their superior qualities are known. We propose to put all kinds in nicely illustrated descriptive bags, which will be printed with only your name and address (ours nowhere appearing, except on the bags of Wood's Luscious Sugar Pea). You can furnish your own bags, if you desire. As we wish to supply all orders as far as practicable, we request you to send in orders at once, so that we may deliver them in time. Our terms are June 1st, 1893, or 5 per cent. discount for cash. Electrotypes furnished at cost.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen,
Richmond, Va.

WOOD'S MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR PEA.

This valuable new Sugar Pea is a novelty of great value, and destined to be a leader amongst peas (and catalogued by every seedsman as generally as the Bush Lima Bean, which we introduced and sold to Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co.), for the reason that in size and delicious flavor they are far superior to the Melting Sugar or any other variety of Peas, whether it be the shelled varieties or Sugar Peas. Another advantage that is so manifest is the fact that a few pods, *gathered quickly* from a small piece of ground, is sufficient for any ordinary family. These pods can be sliced and boiled in fifteen minutes, so that the whole operation, from gathering to the table, can be done in an hour. The ordinary shelled variety requires a long time to gather and shell, and a large patch to supply a family.

This new Sugar Pea bears pods much larger than any other variety, and are from six to seven inches long and an inch and a half broad, which are entirely free from membraneous lining and strings, and they combine flavor, brittleness and succulence far ahead of all other kinds. They continue long in bearing, and even when they are getting old they boil down as tender and nice as when young. The vines grow six feet long, and require sticks. The pods are so long and broad that they should be sliced, boiled about ten minutes, or fifteen if old, and have a little butter or white sauce put over them, when they will be ready to supply the table of the most fastidious epicure, and as they contain so much sugar, starch and gluten, are very nutritious for family use.

We sent a sample of the peas to Dr. Hexamer, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, who wrote us in reference to them as follows :

New York, *June* 14, 1892.

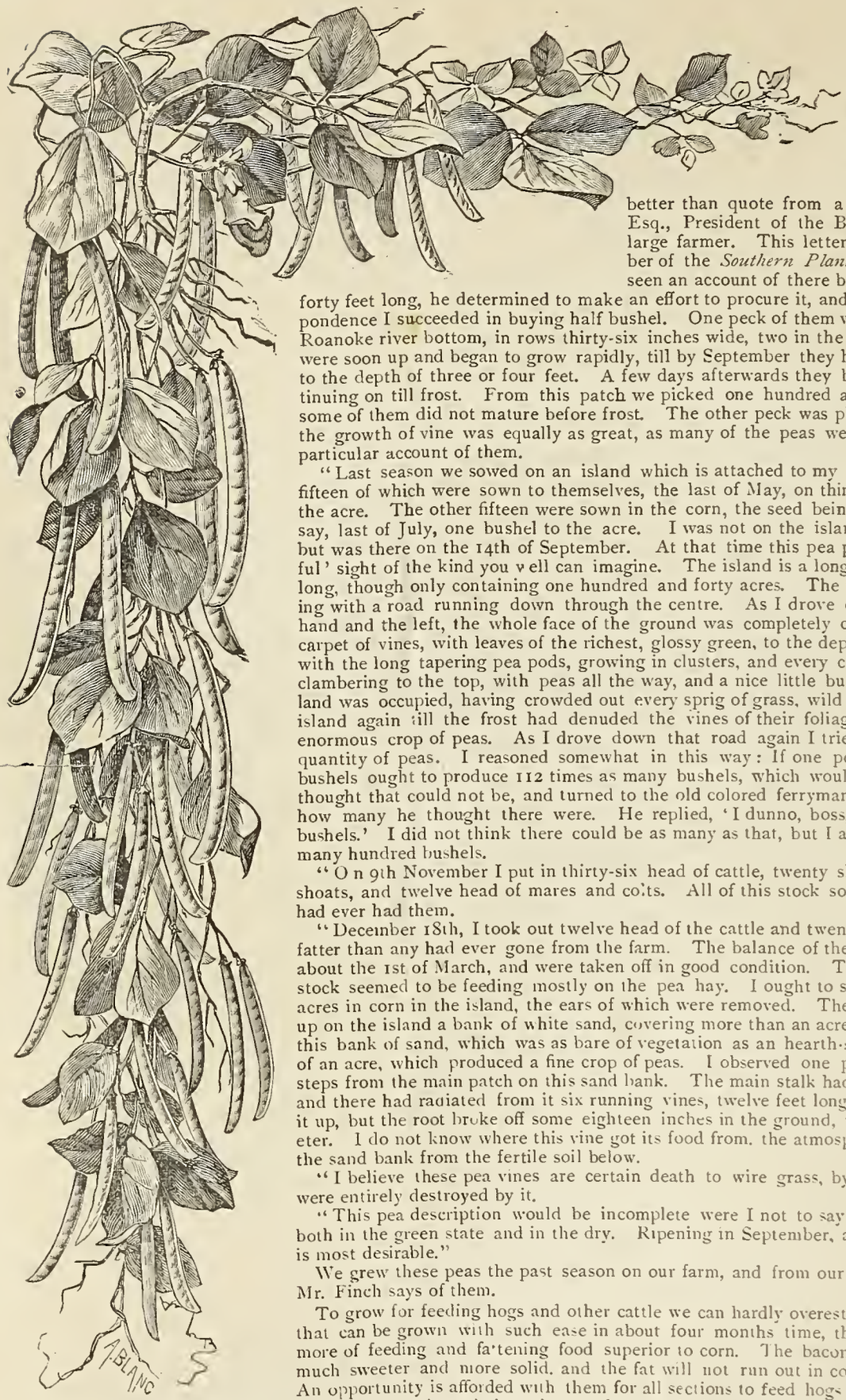
Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons, *Richmond, Va.*

Dear Sirs : The sample of your new Sugar Pea was something remarkable. We have grown nearly every variety of sugar peas listed in seedmen's catalogues, but have never seen anything to compare with this. I shall certainly try to experiment with them another season.

Yours truly, F. M. Hexamer, *Editor.*

On account of part failure of crop we have only a limited quantity for sale this year. Price to the trade, $12.50 per 100 packets ; retail price 25 cents per packet.

WONDERFUL PEA.



This new pea, as the name indicates, is a truly wonderful and most valuable variety. They are wonderful in its enormous production both of vine and peas, and exceedingly valuable for the varied uses to which it is adapted. The pods are long and average about twenty peas in each. For a description of this pea we cannot do better than quote from a letter written by Geo. B. Finch, Esq., President of the Bank of Mecklenburg, Va., and a large farmer. This letter appeared in the April, 1892, number of the *Southern Planter*. Mr. Finch states that having seen an account of there being such a pea, which grew a vine forty feet long, he determined to make an effort to procure it, and says: "After considerable correspondence I succeeded in buying half bushel. One peck of them we planted the last of May, on rich, Roanoke river bottom, in rows thirty-six inches wide, two in the hill, eighteen inches apart. They were soon up and began to grow rapidly, till by September they had completely covered the ground to the depth of three or four feet. A few days afterwards they began to bloom and bear peas, continuing on till frost. From this patch we picked one hundred and twelve pecks, notwithstanding some of them did not mature before frost. The other peck was planted some weeks later, and while the growth of vine was equally as great, as many of the peas were caught by the frost, we kept no particular account of them.

"Last season we sowed on an island which is attached to my farm thirty bushels of these peas, fifteen of which were sown to themselves, the last of May, on thin sandy land, about half bushel to the acre. The other fifteen were sown in the corn, the seed being plowed under at laying-by time, say, last of July, one bushel to the acre. I was not on the island very often during the summer, but was there on the 14th of September. At that time this pea patch presented the most 'wonderful' sight of the kind you well can imagine. The island is a long, narrow strip of land, three miles long, though only containing one hundred and forty acres. The ferry is at the upper end, connecting with a road running down through the centre. As I drove down this road, both on the right hand and the left, the whole face of the ground was completely covered with a dense heavy mat or carpet of vines, with leaves of the richest, glossy green, to the depth of three feet or more, and filled with the long tapering pea pods, growing in clusters, and every cornstalk having two or more vines clambering to the top, with peas all the way, and a nice little bunch at the top. Every inch of the land was occupied, having crowded out every sprig of grass, wild vine and weed. I was not on the island again till the frost had denuded the vines of their foliage, displaying for the first time the enormous crop of peas. As I drove down that road again I tried to make some estimate of the quantity of peas. I reasoned somewhat in this way: If one peck would produce 112 pecks, 30 bushels ought to produce 112 times as many bushels, which would be more than 3,000 bushels. I thought that could not be, and turned to the old colored ferryman who was with me, and asked him how many he thought there were. He replied, 'I dunno, boss, but I recon de ni on to 20,000 bushels.' I did not think there could be as many as that, but I am disposed to think there were as many hundred bushels.

"On 9th November I put in thirty-six head of cattle, twenty sheep, twenty-two head of sows and shoats, and twelve head of mares and colts. All of this stock soon became *very* fat—fatter than I had ever had them.

"December 18th, I took out twelve head of the cattle and twenty sheep, and sent them to market, fatter than any had ever gone from the farm. The balance of the stock remained on the island till about the 1st of March, and were taken off in good condition. There were still some peas, but the stock seemed to be feeding mostly on the pea hay. I ought to say that we had some seventy five acres in corn in the island, the ears of which were removed. The freshet of three years ago threw up on the island a bank of white sand, covering more than an acre, from two to eight feet deep. Of this bank of sand, which was as bare of vegetation as an hearth-stone, we sowed perhaps a quarter of an acre, which produced a fine crop of peas. I observed one pea which had fallen off some ten steps from the main patch on this sand bank. The main stalk had grown up, perhaps two feet high, and there had radiated from it six running vines, twelve feet long, filled with peas. I tried to pull it up, but the root broke off some eighteen inches in the ground, where it was half an inch in diameter. I do not know where this vine got its food from, the atmosphere or the tap-root down through the sand bank from the fertile soil below.

"I believe these pea vines are certain death to wire grass, by smothering it, as several patches were entirely destroyed by it.

"This pea description would be incomplete were I not to say that it is excellent for the table, both in the green state and in the dry. Ripening in September, and continuing to bear till frost, it is most desirable."

We grew these peas the past season on our farm, and from our experience can fully endorse what Mr. Finch says of them.

To grow for feeding hogs and other cattle we can hardly overestimate their value. Here is a crop that can be grown with such ease in about four months time, that will yield one hundred fold or more of feeding and fattening food superior to corn. The bacon made from hogs fed to peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as corn fed. An opportunity is afforded with them for all sections to feed hogs and other stock as cheaply as the West, by growing these peas and turning hogs and stock into them to fatten, which will improve the land and fatten the stock at the same time. As an improver of the soil they are invaluable to turn under green, or, as some prefer, to lay on the ground as a cover to the soil, to prevent leaching during the winter, and turn the vine under in the spring. They grow so much quicker and larger than other varieties that poor land can be brought up very quickly by their use; and if we consider that land improved by the use of clover (excepting the Crimson), takes eight months at least, while this, a much heavier crop, is produced in four months, their great value is obvious to all

The Rural New Yorker, August 28, 1892, speaking of this class of peas, says: "These belong to the class called renovating crops; instead of making the soil poorer, they make it richer, and not only so, but they also furnish portein for cattle food. The signs of the times indicate that this class of crops is to play a leading part in the farming of the future."

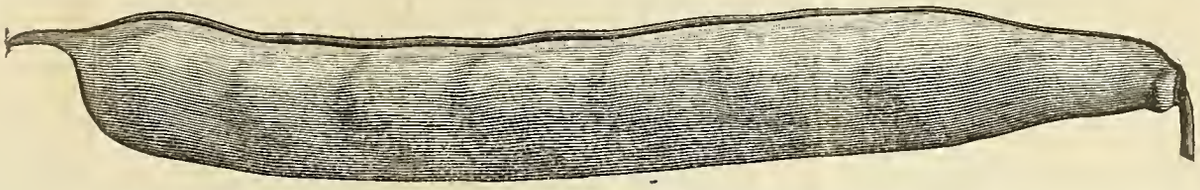
To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of seed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time; besides, the ground where they grow will be much improved by the action of the plant collecting and storing nitrogen in the roots, which gradually decay and furnish plant food for succeeding crops.

For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being much more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose.

They are desirable to grow for cooking for food, as they will yield a supply of shelled peas for the table for several weeks.

We intend having large packets, containing one gill of these "Wonderful Peas," put up, weighing about one and a half ounces, which we offer to the trade at $4.50 per 100 packets; $40.00 per 1,000 packets; $375.00 per 10,000 packets. Retail price, 10 cts. per packet. The packets will be printed with your name and address, and ours nowhere appearing. As these peas will be extensively advertised and catalogued by nearly all seedsmen, we shall be glad to hear from you early, stating how many packets you are likely to want, so that we may be able to supply you. Electrotypes, either large or small, will be furnished at cost.

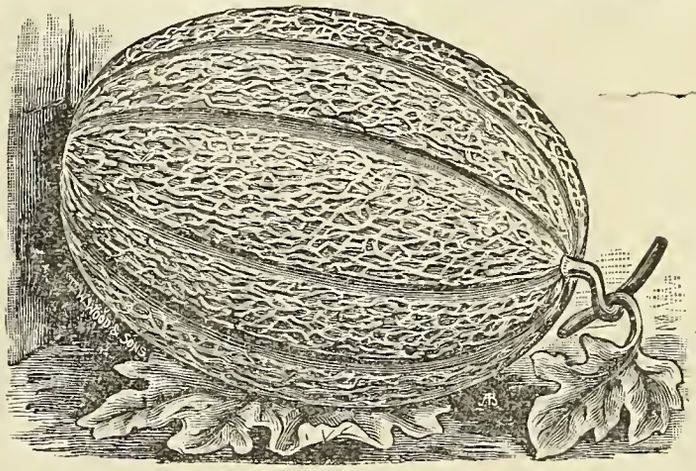
Earliest Hardiest Bean.



A sterling new white bean, which has been worked up for some years, and has resulted in a snap, both hardier and five to seven days earlier than the Mohawk and Yellow Six Weeks, which have hitherto carried the palm of hardihood, and which beans they are destined to supplant. We tried them side by side with the Mohawk, Six Weeks and forty other varieties this year, all planted the same day. The Earliest and Hardiest beat all by five days, both in blooming and snaps ready for use. Only one other gentleman had them to test this year, and he writes: "They are very hardy; were planted in March, and were not killed by the very cold weather; other varieties were. Would plant them fifteen days earlier than the Valentine or Six Weeks Beans; they are more prolific than the Mohawk and Six Weeks, and a better bean." They are an excellent flavored, green flat snap, of good color and shape, have very little string. They are very prolific, and desirable both for market and family use, and will prove a valuable improvement on the older varieties, and being white will make it desirable as a dry bean. The retail price will be 15 cents per pkt. We offer them to the trade at $6.00 per 100 pkts. Quantity limited this year.

BROOKS' NUTMEG CANTALOUPE.

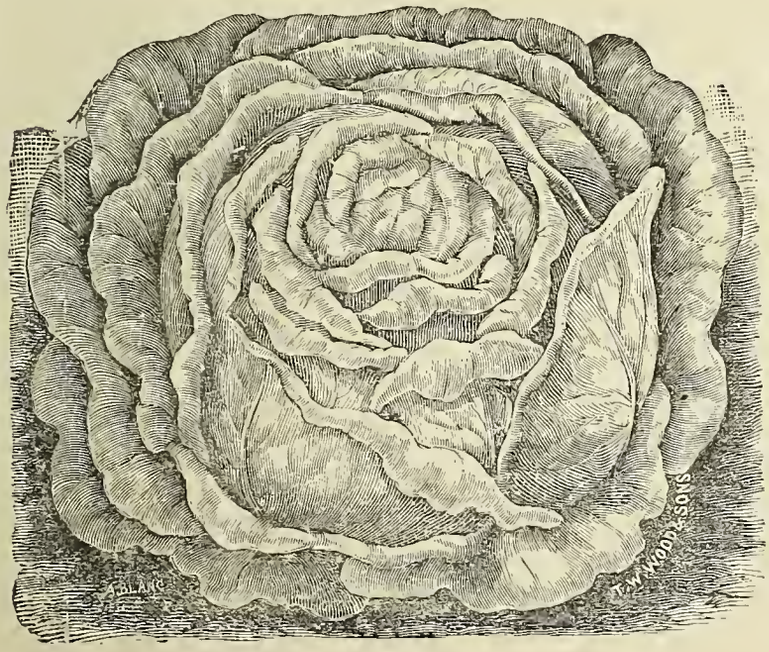
This Melon, which has been grown very largely for several years for Northern markets by Mr. N. B. Brooks, of Gloucester county, Va., and has been shipped under the brand "N. B. B.," in the most popular variety which goes to New York and other markets, and always commands not only the highest price, but usually two or three times as much as ordinary brands, as there is always a larger demand amongst the best customers than can be supplied.



Messrs. Hines & Mansfield, Produce and Commission Merchants, New York, write, August 17, 1892: "The 'N. B. B.' Nutmeg Cantaloupe we consider *the best that grows*," and they usually obtain double price for it over other varieties.

Messrs Rowe & Jurney, Commission Merchants, Baltimore, write, August 16, 1892: "It surpasses any we ever handle, and all of the trade speak in the highest terms of their fine quality, and we positively say that we don't believe finer can be grown anywhere."

This is the first year Mr. Brooks would part with any seed, and what we have secured is from his finest melons. It is a large nutmeg-shaped melon, finely netted, very thick, greenish golden flesh, delightfully flavored. Price per 100 packets, $4.50; 1,000 packets, $40.00; retail price, 10 cents per packet.



WOOD'S CABBAGE LETTUCE.

This variety is the hardiest and best Lettuce we have ever seen for growing in frames or in the open ground. It makes a splendid hard head of good size; is a showy variety and very hardy, and slow in running to seed Our crop was a failure last year, so we did not offer it. This year we had it grown for us, and the grower, one of the largest and best judges, reported to us as follows: "It is now in head, all the heads are good size, very uniform in shape and color, nice buttery flavor. It resembles the Silver Ball Lettuce. I have looked through the catalogues to find a fair representation of it, but the enclosed cut is the nearest, though it is not a good one, as yours has a better and more definite head. All the heads have to be cut to allow seed stalk to get out."

It has been thoroughly tested by truckers, and found superior to all Lettuces on the market for its hardiness, compactness, solidity of head and light green color. Its general appearance makes it attractive, both as a market variety and for family use. Price, in descriptive packets with your name and address. $2.00 per 100 packets; per pound, $2.00; retail price, 5 cents per packet.

PRIDE OF AMERICA CORN.

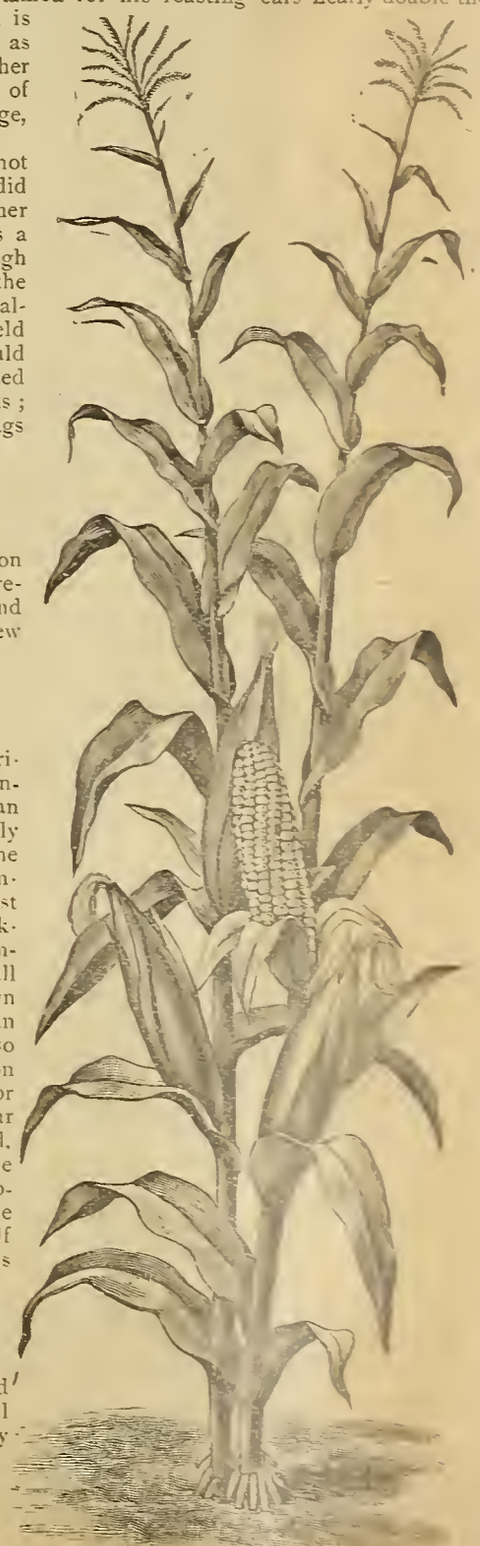
Pride of America Corn.

An excellent white field Corn, which Secretary Rusk, of the Agricultural Department, pronounced "the finest Corn grown in America." The fine white grains are unusually long and large, many measuring from eight-tenths to nine-tenths of an inch in length. For a corn so large the cob is small. This is a rank growing corn. The stalks are large and very tall, yielding a large quantity of excellent fodder and immense crops of corn. The stalks bear two or three fine ears of beautiful white corn. As a crop to grow for ensilage this has no equal, as the immense amount of weight which can be produced on an acre of this corn is something extraordinary. A gentleman of great experience who has tried it says: "I regard it as the best for meal and the most productive white corn I ever grew." Price per bushel, $2.00; 10 bushels and over, $1.75 per bushel, f. o. b. cars at Richmond. Our electrotype does not do justice to this fine corn.

GENTRY EARLY MARKET CORN.

A very early, large-eared variety, to come in just after the Small Adams' Early. This has been controlled by a prominent market gardener, who for some years, owing to its superiority, appearance and quality, has obtained for his roasting ears nearly double the price of any other corn offered. The corn is very hardy, and can be planted very early as well as late, after it is too late to plant other varieties, as it matures very quickly. It is of a slightly flinty character, makes beautiful large, white ears, and is a showy market corn.

We have grown it on our farm, and it is not only a fine early market variety, but a splendid field corn as well, superior in yield to any other variety of early corn we know of. It has a small stalk, which grows six or seven feet high and has two or three large ears set low on the stalk; and in addition to its fine market qualities will be found very remunerative as a field variety on land where a large late variety would not pay. Retail price, 5 cents for good-sized packets; wholesale, $2.50 per 100 packets; $22.50 per 1,000 packets, in descriptive bags with only your name and address on.



Gentry Early M[illegible]

TOBACCO SEED.

We have thirty standard kinds. Description of any variety will be sent with any order received. Price, $1.00 per pound; five pound lots, 10 per ct. off. Large quantities and new varieties; special prices on application.

SOJA BEANS.

We have in this a bean of the highest agricultural value, and one that should be generally adopted. For growing as a shell bean it is immensely prolific, yielding more largely than any other bean in cultivation. The great nutritive value of these beans, combined with the enormous yield, make it a most valuable and economical crop to grow for stock-feeding purposes. It is also strongly recommended for green fodder and ensilage, and will easily yield on suitable soil from eight to ten tons per acre. The superiority of this bean over Cow Peas for fertilizing purposes is also beginning to be realized, and is only a question of time when it will come into general use for this purpose. It has a stiff stalk, growing four feet high, holding the pods well off the ground, and matures all the beans together, after the nights begin to cool, enabling the farmer to cut the stalk with the seed, and save the product without going to the great expense of pulling the pods off. The beans should be sown in May or June, a half bushel per acre broadcast, or planted in drills three-and-a half feet apart, and one to one-and-a-half feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in each hill. Four quarts will plant an acre. Per bushel, $1.75.

LARGE BLACK-EYE PEAS. (Not Marrowfat.)

An old and popular pea which has been in use throughout the South for many years, and is becoming quite popular in the North on account of its table qualities, as well as a soil improver. Sow in May, June or July. This variety is much larger than the ordinary Black-Eye peas. Per bushel, $2.00.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen,
Richmond, Va.

October 26, 1892.